

## WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair to-day and to-morrow; not much change in temperature.

Highest temperature yesterday, 68; lowest, 44.

Detailed weather reports will be found on Editorial page.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1921.

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## MRS. BLAKE URGES MRS. STILLMAN TO FIGHT WITH SUIT

Wife of Noted Surgeon Advised Action or Be 'Pushed Over Dam.'

REPORT NOT DENIED  
Application for Alimony Order Expected to Be Made to Justice To-day.

DAUGHTER WITH FATHER  
Mother Sanctions Change of Abode—Bankers' Lawyers Prepare for Appeal.

It was Mrs. Joseph A. Blake, wife of the well known surgeon and formerly Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, who warned Mrs. Anne Ughaffur Potter Stillman to "fight back or be pushed over the dam."

This was learned from a reliable source yesterday, and it was added that Mrs. Stillman, appealing to Mrs. Blake for the warmer counsel of a friend after having become frightened at the cold analytical advice of her lawyers, was introduced to John B. Stanchfield, who, with Arthur Train, was Mrs. Blake's legal adviser in her suit against Mr. Mackay.

Mrs. Blake, at her home in Tarrytown, did not deny the story. She said: "I do not think I am called upon to make a statement. No; I'd prefer to say nothing about it."

But it was said that despite the fact she had utter confidence in Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, originally her legal advisers, Mrs. Stillman decided to take a woman into her confidence. She unbundled herself to Mrs. Blake just before last Christmas, and she had been advised to retain in kind against the charges of her husband, but hesitated because of her children.

Mrs. Blake is then said to have advised her that it was for the sake of the children as well as of herself that she act as she did. But whether Mrs. Blake did any more than merely advise Mrs. Stillman could not be learned.

The result was that Stanchfield & Levy and John P. Brennan were added to Mrs. Stillman's legal staff, and the detective produced the necessary evidence for Mrs. Stillman's amended answer, to which another amendment is about to be made, probably this week.

To Ask Alimony Order To-day.

Mrs. Stillman's attorneys to-day will ask Justice Murcheson for an order upon the bank to deliver to her the money and expenses awarded to her by the Justice on Friday. Also they may announce that they are about to file another amendment to their client's answer naming still another woman who, they will allege, preceded Florence Leeds in the affections of Mr. Stillman.

After that they propose moving for a bill of particulars setting forth in detail the charges preferred by Mr. Stillman. On the other hand, Mr. Stillman's lawyers will ask the court to withhold the order for alimony until the Appellate Division passes upon their appeal. De Lancey Nicolai and Cornelius J. Sullivan declare they will appeal, although others who have followed the case say it is likely they will drop the idea of appealing because it is probable the Appellate Division will make public the affidavits, letters and testimony in the case.

In answer to this it is said that Mr. Stillman would not feel at all chagrined if the Beauvais letters and the so-called "hysterical" confession written to him by his wife just before the birth of Guy Stillman became public. It is almost certain that the latter epistle will never be received in evidence. It would be necessary for the banker's attorneys to file seventeen printed copies of all affidavits, letters and testimony with the clerk of the Appellate Division should they decide to go through with the appeal.

Mr. Stillman's counsel will ask Justice Murcheson that the excluded portions of the testimony of the Canadian witnesses be restored to the record. If they win this point Mrs. Stillman's lawyers will demand that opportunity be given to cross examine these witnesses again, and will ask that a commission go to the Province of Quebec for that purpose.

Anne to Live With Father.

That Anne Stillman, the oldest child, has elected to live with her father, temporarily at least, was declared to be an accurate statement. She is said to have made the choice with the sanction of her mother, who, recognizing that the girl will soon be ready to make her debut, will need far more money than her mother will be able to supply her.

James Stillman, Jr., however, who is 17 years old, and known to his classmates as Bud, has cast his lot with his mother. Last Christmas the boy received a rifle from his father. Without debate he sent the weapon back with a letter, it is said, to the effect that he would welcome no gifts from his father until his mother and the baby, Guy, had been cleared of the charges his father had filed against them. Alexander and Guy are, of course, with their mother, too.

At the next hearing held by the referee, Mr. Stillman will try to reintroduce the Beauvais letters. They will make an effort to meet the requirements of Justice Murcheson, who says there was no proof that Beauvais wrote the notice by introducing a person said to have been a courier between Mrs. Stillman and Beauvais.

CHILD DIES OF SLEEP SICKNESS.

LANCASTER, Pa., April 3.—Sleeping sickness claimed its second victim to-day when George Stumpf, 2 years old, died. The child had been asleep for twenty-eight days.

IN the market for a good used car? See Automobile Exchange on The Herald's Want Ad page—44c.

## Firemen Fight Fire In Own Headquarters

FIRE Headquarters at North Pelham, Westchester county, caught fire yesterday, and the flames almost destroyed the village's fire apparatus. By hard work the firemen pushed the hose carts and fire engines out of the building and soon had the blaze under control.

The fire spread to the addition along the old building and destroyed the top floors of both structures. Records and memorials of the Fire Department were destroyed.

Ethel Fleming Fights Companion, Joseph King, to Swallow Dose.

BOTH PICTURE PLAYERS

Victim Sent to Hospital in Serious Condition, Escort Assuming All Expense.

Miss Ethel Fleming, of 116 East Nineteenth street, who told the police that she is a moving picture actress, drank carbolic acid in a taxi cab in Irving place last night, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it was said later that she was seriously ill. Her escort, who gave his name as Joseph King of 49 West Forty-eighth street, was questioned by the police, but was not detained. He said he was staying for the present at the Hotel Algonquin in West Forty-fourth street. King refused to give the police further information about himself, but he aroused the curiosity of the detectives in the West Twentieth street station by telephoning to friends in the New York Athletic Club and the Knickerbocker Club. At the West Forty-eighth street address it was said last night that King did not live there and at the Hotel Algonquin it was said he had not lived there for three months, although he received his mail there and sometimes cashed checks at the hotel. The hotel authorities knew him as a motion picture actor and said that they understood he had played with Otto Sinner in the film production of "Kismet."

According to the police, King told them he and Miss Fleming had attended the night performance at the Capitol Theatre and were returning to her home in a taxi cab. At East Nineteenth street and Irving place, the police say King told them, the girl drew a bottle from her handbag and drank the contents before the cab reached the hotel.

Miss Fleming, 1550 Webster avenue, the Bronx, chauffeur of the taxi cab, told the police that he had King and the girl scuffling in the rear seat of the taxi and that he stopped the machine and jumped down to see what was the matter. He said that as he reached the taxi, he saw a bottle flying through the air, smashing on the pavement.

The chauffeur said that King told him Miss Fleming had swallowed poison and that he drove directly to Bellevue Hospital on King's orders. King returned to the hospital after he had been questioned by the police and gave orders that the girl be placed in a private room and that no expense be spared to help her recover.

The police said that King told them Miss Fleming had a motion picture actress, who had played only small parts with various companies. She lives on the fourth floor of the Bolton Building, in Nineteenth street, of which the first two floors are offices and the third and fourth floors are apartments. On the mail list of the apartment is Miss Fleming's name and that of Mrs. L. H. Court-leigh.

Last night a Sunday morning newspaper still lay against the door, indicating that the occupants had not been at home since some time Saturday.

JEWELL DEPARTS FOR HARDING CONFERENCE

A. F. of L. Official Will Confer With I. C. C. Chairman.

CHICAGO, April 3.—B. M. Jewell, president of the railway employees' department of the American Federation of Labor, departed for Washington to-day to attend a conference called by President Harding to discuss the railroad situation.

Mr. Jewell expected to confer to-morrow with the President and Judge Nathan, chairman of the United States Railroad Labor Board, and E. E. Clark, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

BOY NEAR DEATH AS BROTHER'S PLANE FALLS

Airman Yields to Pleas to Loop the Loop.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. PITTSBURGH, April 3.—Jack Morris, airmen, was hurt, his twenty-year-old brother, Tommy, suffered injuries from which he may die, and an airplane is in ruins as a result of the aviator yielding to Tommy's entreaties to be taken up for a loop-the-loop and other thrillers. As Morris was performing stunts the plane became unmanageable and crashed 300 feet to the ground between Bridgeville and West.

The boy was taken to Mercy Hospital. He was injured seriously about the arms and legs, his jaw was believed to be broken and deep lacerations marked his head.

SEARCH FOR PRIEST'S SLAYER.

Deputy Sheriffs Will Visit Jarrett's Former Parish.

DETROIT, April 3.—Deputy sheriffs will go to Bronson, Mich., to-morrow, in an effort to solve the mystery surrounding the slaying Friday night of Father Leo Jarrett, pastor of Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church, at Wyandotte. Father Jarrett spent nearly two years at Bronson just before going to Wyandotte.

## UNIFIED SYSTEM TO RESCUE ROADS, PLAN OF LENROOT

National Railways Corporation Provided For, but Not U. S. Control.

TO BE 11 DIRECTORS  
Two of Group Chosen by Rail Employees, Three by Stockholders.

SENATE TO VOTE ON THEM  
Profit Minimum 4 Per Cent. Guaranteed by the Government.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 3.

Unification of railroad systems to be managed by one Federal corporation with a directorate representing primarily the public interest will be proposed soon after Congress reconvenes by Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin as a substitute for the present plan of railroad operation.

The bill's provisions are based on a measure Mr. Lenroot proposed when the Senate was considering the Esch-Cummings law, which he predicted then would take care of a "temporary situation" only.

The Lenroot bill creates "the National Railway Corporation," the management to be vested in a board of eleven directors appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, selected as follows: One Interstate Commerce Commission member ex officio; one State Railway Commissioner, selected from a group of five named by the Association of State Railroads; two of six proposed by railroad employees; two of six selected by the United States Chamber of Commerce; two of six proposed by agricultural and farm interests; three of nine suggested by stockholders of the corporation.

"This corporation is authorized to acquire all the railroad properties in the country," said Senator Lenroot to-day in explaining his proposal. "The capital stock is limited only by the value of the railroad property as found by the Interstate Commerce Commission, but no stock can be issued without its approval. The stock is to be sold to the public or exchanged for railroad properties. The Government guaranteeing a minimum return of 4 per cent. and allowing a maximum return of 6 per cent. or a less amount if the stock is sold at par with a lower maximum. Stockholders will share also in excess earnings."

Two Ways to Get Control.

"The corporation may purchase the physical properties of the railroads, or a controlling interest in their capital stock upon valuations fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. It may also exercise the right of eminent domain."

"In the plan I wish to emphasize that there is no element of government ownership or government operation, but every group interest will have representation upon the board. The dominant motive of at least a majority of the board will be efficient operation at a reasonable cost. It has been objected that the owners will not control their property, that there will be private ownership of the roads under this plan, as under existing plans, but they will have only a minority of the directorate. But every honest investor would infinitely rather have the Government guarantee to him 4 per cent. than to have a majority control upon the board of directors."

"When the Government does give a guarantee of 4 per cent. it is eminently proper that the public—not the Government, but the public—shall have the controlling voice in the management of the property. The board of directors shall choose a general manager to operate the roads under the supervision of the directors."

The country is to be divided into regional operating systems. Rates are to be permitted that will pay the maximum return. Earnings in excess of the maximum will be divided as follows: Forty per cent to the employees, 30 per cent to stockholders and 30 per cent to the Government.

Inducement to Efficiency.

"Here is the inducement to efficiency that the competitive system was expected to furnish but which seems to have failed. If we would have efficiency in railroad operation either a railroad must have the opportunity to earn and keep all it can make under the most efficient management with reasonable rates or there must be a reward to those directly responsible for efficiency to become efficient."

Under the plan there is the incentive to stockholders in a 30 per cent return for efficiency; to the employees 40 per cent to induce efficiency. In addition there is the economy of complete unification."

YOUNGER ROCKEFELLER BACKS ANDERSON'S PLAN

Campaign Begins to Spread Dry Enforcement.

William H. Anderson, State superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, announced yesterday at the annual State conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session at Cornwall on the Hudson, that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., had donated \$5,000 to the Yankers plan to aid in the enforcement of the law in Westchester county.

Mr. Anderson read a letter from Mr. Rockefeller in which the latter declared that inasmuch as the prohibition amendment is now the law of the land, to fail "in the observance of such a law strikes at the very foundations of orderly government and is in that way an attack upon our liberty."

## IRISH KILL SPY IN ENGLAND, BATTLE MANCHESTER POLICE

LONDON, April 3.—A Dublin man named Doherty was found shot dead yesterday on the Ashford, Middlesex, golf course, with a note affixed to his clothing: "Spies, traitors, beware. I. R. A." (Irish Republican Army). This was said to be the first occurrence of this kind in England.

MANCHESTER, England, April 3.—Alleged Sinn Fein incendiaries made six attempts during the week end to set fire to hotels and warehouses here. As a sequel to this the police raided a Sinn Fein club in the suburb of Hulme. A battle ensued and an Irishman, John Morgan, was killed and another was dangerously wounded. Three of the police were wounded. Twenty arrests were made.

DUBLIN, April 3.—The Irish Labor party will issue to-morrow a long manifesto, in which the declaration will be made that the labor leaders assume that the "state of war" will continue for a long time. The manifesto will suggest a war programme for the Irish community. Pointing out that 100,000, or one in each six workers, are employed, the Labor party adopts the Dail Eireann's "democratic programme" and proposes in addition a moratorium, suspending all land rents and purchase annuities. Ten per cent. of this money should be collected by the national authorities and applied to the mitigation of the hardships of the people, says the manifesto.

The party proposes a campaign by manufacturers, traders and consumers for the protection of Irish manufacturers, declares that the Labor party frankly avows protection as essential to the foundation of an Irish industrial revival, but that the protection must be for the interest of the workers.

The opinion was expressed to-day by competent observers that the Irish situation had undergone a considerable change for the better since St. Patrick's day. A month ago Dublin derided the peace prophets, but to-day predictions that there will be a settlement of the controversy in the near future are universal. Lloyds declined to accept bets offered during the week that peace will be brought about before August.

## BAREFOOT GIRLS DANCE IN CHURCH

Ritualistic Interpretation of Annunciation Given in St. Mark's-in-the-Bowery.

RECTOR DEFENDS ACTION  
Declares Performance Holy—Barnard Students Wear White Satin Draperies.

Before six barefooted young women appeared in the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mark's-in-the-Bowery yesterday afternoon in the ritualistic dance of the Della Robbia Annunciation, Dr. William N. Guthrie, the rector, asked the congregation to bear witness that the dance was a holy thing no matter what misunderstanding may get abroad. The rector outlined the thesis of the dance, declaring emphatically: "If you do not know that a dance can be religious, the fault is yours, not mine—a fault in your culture."

Positive ignorance and prejudice have made many persons believe that God will be happy if the church is closed to everything except that which bores, Dr. Guthrie continued. "But I believe the church should be open to everything that will bring men joy," he added.

Those who saw the dance yesterday—and included in this number were newspaper reporters who had been especially invited to "see for themselves and not get their information from hearsay"—made no criticism of it as a violation of the sanctity of the church. The dancers were barefooted, but not bareheaded. The young women wore simple white satin draperies, but their costumes were not diaphanous.

Before the dance the sanctuary was veiled with curtains which harmonized in tone with the dais upon which the dance was given. The dais was directly in front of the first pew, and the dance could be seen from every seat in the church. As the sanctuary was veiled the organ played "Ave Maria," and as it was unveiled after the dance Handel's Largo was played on the harp.

The dance was inspired by the Della Robbia plaque which hangs in the church. The performance interpreted what it is assumed preceded and followed the scene which the painter depicted. The dancers were Barnard College girls, students of Miss Bird Larsen, professor of aesthetic dancing. The dance was marked by religious spirituality. All of the four scenes were touched with beauty. The dance was given in connection with the festival service for the Feast of the Annunciation.

Dr. Guthrie has consistently followed in recent years his belief that art links itself with religion, and that the dance, music and the drama may interpret the religious emotion. Last year Dr. Guthrie commissioned Solon Borglum to make three statues—"Aspiration," "Inspiration" and "Little Lady of the Dew"—all three of which were placed in the church grounds. The first two are likenesses of American Indians. "Little Lady of the Dew" is a nude girl figure.

AMERICAN, FREED, IN PARIS.

W. P. Johnson Was War Prisoner in Bulgaria for Two Years.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by The New York Herald. PARIS, April 3.—William P. Johnson of Charlotte, N. C., who was imprisoned in Bulgaria for two years during the war, has arrived in Paris from Constantinople.

He met Mrs. Johnson here, she having just arrived in Paris from the United States.

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the classified section of The Herald has been famous for the high quality returns it secures. One of the many letters stating how pleased the advertiser is with Herald Results is printed on next to last page. Read it. Your want ad. in The Herald will pay you. Telephone Fitz Roy 6000.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

## BRITISH RAIL MEN VOTE TO SUPPORT STRIKING MINERS

Transport Workers, Swayed by Radicals, Accept Lloyd George's 'Challenge.'

TALKING OF CLASS WAR  
Unions, in Ugly Mood, Scent Attempt to Split Them and Cut All Wages.

SPEECHES INCENDIARY  
Volunteers in Some Mines, Government Waiting and Situation Is Critical.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Herald. New York Herald Bureau, London, April 3.

The meetings of railway men and transport workers held to-day indicated that these two unions are almost unanimous in favor of supporting the striking coal miners and to strike if necessary to prove union solidarity and resist the "capitalists' attempt to split labor and reduce wages serialism." The union men enthusiastically cheered their leaders and the meetings were invariably of the most incendiary tone. The talk was of a social war and of a class struggle and of accepting the challenge offered by the Prime Minister "as a declaration of war on the Labor party."

Between these two extremes of the mine owners' and the miners' sides to-night there wavers the prospect of Great Britain's industrial future. "Big business" is still confident the miners can be beaten and several railroad companies are announcing to-night that they will not make the reductions in their train service which were intended to become effective next Wednesday as a means of conserving fuel.

Official reports received here from the coal fields say that many times the number of volunteers needed to man the pumps and save the mines are reporting for work.

Radicals Seem in Control.

The general tone of the meetings of the railroad men and the transport workers shows that the radicals have taken control of these unions, which, with the miners' organization, constitute the Triple Alliance, and that those radicals are swaying the rank and file of their unions to stand behind the miners.

The Government made it plain to-day that it was not taking an active part in the strike. At the same time it is quietly organizing the emergency machinery necessary to insure transport if it comes to a show down and has officially made it plain that it will not at this time initiate any move toward mediation.

The Government is ready to act if called upon, but will not start anything. It was officially emphasized, for instance, that it was not the Government that is calling for volunteers to man the pumps in the mines, but that the mine owners are asking for them. The Government will protect the volunteers once they appear at the mines.

Typical of the viewpoint of leaders of the Triple Alliance in this connection was a speech by Ben Smith of the United Leeds Workers' Union, who told a Whitechapel meeting that union solidarity was challenged and that if the transport workers permitted the miners to be defeated they would be the next to suffer.

And if we quit and the Government sends volunteer vehicle workers on the road, it is up to every driver and his mate in this union to go out and stop these volunteers," he declared. "The miners ask our help. Shall we give it?" There were enthusiastic replies of "Yes" from all parts of the meeting.

Speaker Calls It Class War.

"The gauntlet has been thrown down by those who have waxed fat on the workers during the war," Smith continued. "It is not a question of democracy or democracy it is a class war. Let opponents for once in this country have a taste of a social general strike. This is a deliberate attack on the workers—an attack in which Mr. Lloyd George's speech represented the political side. Let us meet it."

C. J. Crampton of Birmingham, industrial general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, told a meeting that the fate of the miners to-day would be the fate of the railwaymen to-morrow. If labor is defeated in detail it is defeated hopelessly, he declared, and the different sections of labor will lose confidence in one another.

"I want to say to you very frankly and calmly that if I were assured that we could, if we were solidly together, achieve success I would not hesitate a moment in using all influence possible in getting every man to stop work," he continued. "The miners and the railwaymen can't win alone, but I believe that the miners, the railwaymen and the transport workers, united, can. I believe we ought to have a strike."

Two factors are working to break the miners' strike. The first is their own personal poverty and the shortage of funds in their union. The second is the sobering example of pits which are already flooded, thus throwing hundreds of men out of employment permanently.

Patronizers in South Wales report that they have looted all their available cash, and miners with their war "filchers," pianos, phonographs and brass beds are now finding it impossible to convert these luxuries into food. There has been considerable short time in South Wales during the last few weeks, and tradesmen there have stretched credit a long way to aid their hungry customers, but they are not stretching it any further.

Some disorders are reported from parts of Scotland. Men in the fields here are "volving" whether they should pump out the mine rats, and in several instances this has been permitted. In North Staffordshire some pits are flooded, permanently throwing the men out of employment. When the mine owners appeared before a meeting of the men and asked for forty volunteers to man the pumps 400 responded.

## Caproni's Transatlantic Hydroairplane Burned

MILAN, April 3.—The giant hydroairplane of Gianni Caproni, which it had been hoped would be able to accomplish the transatlantic flight but which fell into Lake Maggiore during a recent trial flight, has been burned.

Signor Caproni's giant flying machine was christened the Epoca and cost 4,000,000 lire. It was the largest heavier than air machine ever built and had three sets of triplanes. It was equipped with eight Liberty motors and had cabin space for 100 passengers. It was regarded as a marvel of aeronautical art.

## LEEDS, 19, TO WED GREEK PRINCESS

Marriage Planned for June in Athens; Couple to Live in This Country.

PROPOSED AFTER FLIGHT

Made Trip by Plane to Reach Mother's Side; Bride-to-Be Niece of King.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 3.

The probability of peace with Germany being declared by resolution was definitely increased to-day following a long conference between M. Rene Viviani and Senator Philander C. Knox (Pa.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The conference was held at the residence of Mr. Knox following the return of M. Viviani from New York.

While neither was willing to be quoted, several important features of the conference have become known. The most important of these is the development of the fact that the French envoy, presumably representing the viewpoint of the French Government, is not opposed to the declaration of peace by resolution. The French representative realizes that the United States is placed in an anomalous position and that it should not be forced to remain in it because it is not willing to accept the terms of a treaty which the American people by a large majority have rejected.

There are certain features of the proposed resolution which Senator Knox proposes to introduce soon after Congress convenes in which the French are vitally interested. They are especially concerned in having the resolution carry a declaration which would make known the position of the United States as indicated in the Hughes note addressed to the American Commission in Berlin for the information of Dr. Walter Simons, the German Foreign Minister.

Would Retain American Troops. That much was made clear to Senator Knox by M. Viviani, and it is understood the form of some such declaration was discussed. They are also anxious to have American troops maintained on the Rhine.

In presenting this peculiarly French view, M. Viviani has made it clear that he does not do so with the purpose of attempting to suggest any American policy, not even in his capacity of an envoy. It is merely the personal representation of the viewpoint of the French which M. Viviani is anxious should become known to the American Government officials and leaders of Congress.

The conference also made it clearer that M. Viviani's mission is more primarily concerned with promoting a common note of understanding between the two Governments than in advocating any particular plan of international settlement.

Discussion of the Knox peace resolution was predicated on the possibility that some other method of making peace with Germany would not be found before the resolution is acted upon.

It became known definitely to-day that the introduction of the Knox peace resolution would not be long delayed. While it may not be introduced the first day of the session, it is planned to present it at the opening of Congress. It will rest with the Foreign Relations Committee to determine when it shall be placed before the Senate.

That fact, with other general developments in the situation, is regarded as making it clear that the Administration is planning to find a way out of the present impasse by this method.

Sides Beginning to Line Up.

This theory is generally accepted by the leaders in Congress and there is already a lining up of opposition to the proposal. The Wilson Democrats in the Senate are expected to oppose it for partisan reasons, while some of the Republicans, supported by League of Nations advocates out of Congress, will oppose it on the ground that it will have the color of acting with a suggestion of bad faith to America's former allies. The irreconcilables, from their viewpoint, will oppose the inclusion in the proposed resolution of any declaration which would seem to compromise America's interest in European politics.

In spite of this threatened opposition it seems unlikely the Administration will have any difficulty in putting through any programme it decides upon. The possibility that independent action by the Government will carry the suggestion of bad faith to the allied Powers is discounted by the clear and concise manner in which this Government has made its attitude known to Germany. The notice given to Germany was also intended for the entire world. This attitude will be made clear.

Many a big business deal has been developed from The Business Opportunity Ads in The Herald's Want Ad section—44c.

TURKS DEFEAT GREEKS IN NINE DAYS' BATTLE

Victory Complete, Is Report of Nationalist Leader.

By The Associated Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 3.—The Greeks have been completely defeated by the Turks in the battle at Eski-Shehr, says a communication issued by the head of the Turkish Nationalist movement, the Turkish Nationalist leader. The Greeks say fighting has been renewed at Eski-Shehr.

A Turkish communication dated April 3 says that the battle of the Eski-Shehr front lasting nine days has been concluded, Bludsk being recaptured and the Greeks retreating in the direction of Bursa.

Turkish transports conveyed by Bolshevik gunboats have landed part of Kara Bekir's army at Ineboli.